

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

on Water Quality



PASADENA
Water&Power
SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1906

The
Arroyo Seco



Message from the Interim General Manager

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) is proud to present the **2015 Consumer Confidence Report on Water Quality** (CCR).

As your community-owned utility, Pasadena has been serving its community for over a century and is pleased to announce that your tap water, once again, exceeds all state and federal drinking standards set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW). With the added benefit of having its own Water Quality Laboratory, Pasadena's team is state-certified and monitors daily (including weekends and holidays), drawing samples from 300 locations to



Shari Thomas
Interim General Manager

test for more than 170 elements to ensure the high standards are maintained.

As California continues to be challenged by the ongoing drought, Pasadena is well underway to implementing a diverse set of capital investments — defined in several long-term water supply plans — that aim to bring much-needed local water supply to

our customers and reduce dependency on imported water. Through innovation, conservation and education, Pasadena plans to continue to provide a safe, reliable water supply for generations to come.

To learn more about the quality of your drinking water visit PWPweb.com/WaterQuality.

Questions about your water? Contact us for answers.

PWP welcomes your comments, questions, and participation. For information about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact:

David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. (626) 744-7315 (in English),
or **Tony Estrada (626) 744-3838** (en Español).

Public comments are also welcomed at the weekly Pasadena City Council meetings, held every Monday at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall, 100 N. Garfield Avenue.

This report is available electronically at PWPweb.com/CCR2015. Previous years' reports and additional water quality information are available at PWPweb.com/WaterQuality.

If you would like a copy of this report mailed to you, please call **(626) 744-7315**.

Pasadena Citizen Service Center: (626) 744-7311

Water Waste Hotline

(626) 744-8888 • ww5.CityofPasadena.net/citizen-service-center

Rebates and Conservation Tips

(626) 744-6970 • PasadenaSavesWater.com

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

(213) 217-6000 • mwdh2o.com

State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water
(818) 551-2004

www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/publicwatersystems.shtml

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791 • epa.gov/safewater

Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling

(888) CLEAN-LA • 888CleanLA.com

The Quality of Your Water is Our Primary Concern

Your Water Supply

In 2015, PWP produced 27,000 acre-feet or 8.9 billion gallons of water, to serve approximately 166,000 consumers in Pasadena, parts of Altadena and other surrounding areas of Los Angeles County. During the year, approximately 44 percent of the water supply was pumped from our local groundwater, whereas 55 percent came from imported surface water purchased from the Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Nearly 1 percent was purchased from neighboring water agencies that combine surface water and groundwater.

The Monk Hill Treatment Facility continues to operate and successfully remove perchlorate and volatile organic compounds from four groundwater wells in the northwest portion of Pasadena. The treatment system, combined with continued conservation and strategic local supply planning, has helped decrease Pasadena's reliance on imported water. PWP continues to explore all possible opportunities that will maximize use of our local water supplies.

PWP's groundwater is pumped from the Raymond Groundwater Basin, a natural water-bearing zone underlying Pasadena, Altadena, La Cañada Flintridge, and portions of San Marino, Arcadia and Sierra Madre. Surface water from streams, rivers, lakes, and precipitation enters the basin area through the natural water cycle. As surface water slowly percolates through the ground to the basin, the ground acts as a natural filter to strip the water of most contaminants. PWP disinfects the water with chlorine and chloramines (chlorine plus ammonia) prior to pumping the water into the distribution system.

MWD is a consortium of 26 cities and water agencies that import wholesale water from the Colorado River and from the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers in Northern California to serve nearly 19 million people in Southern California. MWD supplies PWP with water treated at the Weymouth Filtration Plant in La Verne. MWD uses chloramines to disinfect its water.



Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the DDW prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. DDW regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking Water Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline, (800) 426-4791.

Federal and State Water Quality Regulations

Issues in Water Quality that Could Affect Your Health

Contaminants that May be Present in Source Water include...

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

Lead and Copper

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and



components associated with service lines and home plumbing. While PWP has completed the replacement of lead pipes in its service lines, we cannot however

control the variety of materials used in plumbing components on our customers' property. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 5 seconds before using water for drinking

or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791 or at epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Fluoride

Your purchased water is fluoridated. MWD, which supplies about 55 percent of PWP's drinking water, adds fluoride to their water supply to the level of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm).

Before drinking water is delivered to your home or business tap, the fluoridated water is blended with PWP's groundwater. Since PWP's groundwater has naturally occurring



fluoride levels of 0.3 to 1.5 ppm, the resulting concentration of fluoride is 0.4 to 1.4 ppm in our community drinking water, with an average of 0.9 ppm. At this range, fluoride has been proven to be effective in preventing tooth decay.

For more information about fluoridation, oral health, and current issues, please visit waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.shtml.

Nitrates

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 45 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in a serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Nitrate levels above 45 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant, or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Hardness

Water becomes hard as it passes over or through certain geological formations that contain calcium or magnesium. For example, groundwater becomes hard as it percolates down to the water table through limestone

deposits containing calcium, or through dolomite and other magnesium bearing minerals that dissolve into water. Surface water imported to Pasadena is hard because it has passed over similar formations as it flows hundreds of miles from the Colorado River and Northern California.

Hard water causes white, scaly deposits on plumbing fixtures, cooking utensils, and dishwashers. It reduces the cleaning power of soap and detergent and causes buildup in hot water

heaters, thus reducing its effective lifetime.

PWP's water hardness ranged from 152 to 456 ppm or 8.9 to 20.0 grains per gallon in 2015. The average is 300 ppm or 17.6 grains per gallon. Though hardness causes aesthetic disadvantages, our bodies require calcium and magnesium and therefore there is no known negative health effect that is caused by hard water.

Routine Monitoring Requirement Update

Pasadena Water and Power (PWP) received a Tier 3 Notice of Violation on January 20, 2016 from the State Water Resources Control Board – Division of Drinking Water. **Please note that there is no risk to public health, the Notice of Violation relates to a technical procedure that PWP did not follow correctly.**

According to procedures outlined in the Ground Water Rule (GWR), PWP did not collect a required sample. On November 10, 2015 a sample was collected as part of routine monitoring for compliance with the Total Coliform Rule (TCR) in our distribution system. A positive Total Coliform result was obtained the next day. Under PWP's monitoring plan, three wells that could have supplied water to that location should have been sampled under the GWR. However only two wells were tested. Both of these two wells were sampled for Total Coliforms on November 11, 2015 and negative results were obtained on November 12. The third well that should have been sampled does not provide water directly to the location where the positive test for Coliform was first tested. The water is instead pumped first to the Jones Reservoir, then to the Thomas Reservoir, and finally to the sample location. Both the Jones Reservoir and Thomas Reservoir were sampled for Total Coliform on November 9 and were both negative.

Again, we want to emphasize that there was no risk to public health at any point throughout the testing phases.



Preventing Pollution

Protecting our water resources is a vital part of providing high-quality drinking water. It is a responsibility shared by all of us. Proper disposal of hazardous materials prevents pollution of our streams, underground water supplies, and oceans. Motor oil, anti-freeze, pesticides, paint, medicines, etc. should not be poured down the drain or flushed down the toilet. Our local sewage treatment plants, which are not designed to treat these types of chemicals, will pass them on to our waterways and ocean. Keeping our local recreation areas free of litter and pollution also helps keep our water supply clean.

Flushing

Flushing of fire hydrants within Pasadena occurs regularly for several reasons. The Pasadena Fire Department requires flow tests to make sure every hydrant is ready in case of emergency and to ensure adequate pressure in building sprinkler systems; and the DDW requires water distribution system flushing when nitrite levels exceed 25 parts per billion or when water samples test positive for coliform bacteria. Flushing is also used to release stagnant water from dead-end locations in the distribution system, which prevents deterioration of water quality. With the emphasis on water conservation that the entire community is embracing, PWP's water quality team and the Fire Department have reviewed the flushing program and streamlined flushing activities. Despite this, some flushing still has to occur. PWP's mobile water filtration truck captures flushed water whenever possible. For questions, e-mail: wpd_answerline@cityofpasadena.net.

City of Pasadena 2015 Groundwater and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG / AL	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Wells		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average	Range	Average	Range		
Primary Standard (Monitored for health concerns)									
Radiologicals (pCi/L)									
Gross Alpha Particle Activity ⁽¹⁾	15	n/a	3	6.7	<DLR – 17	<DLR	<DLR – 4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Particle Activity ⁽²⁾	50	n/a	4	4.4	3.2 – 6.1	5	4 – 6	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium ⁽¹⁾	20	0.43	1	7.3	4.2 – 15	3	3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppt) ⁽³⁾	500	100	500	970.0	<DLR – 1340	<DLR	<DLR	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (c-1,2-DCE) (ppb)	6	100	0.5	0.7	<DLR – 1.12	<DLR	<DLR	No	Major biodegradation by-product of TCE and PCE groundwater contamination
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) (ppb)	5	0.06	0.5	0.8	<DLR – 2.4	<DLR	<DLR	No	Discharge from factories, dry cleaners, and autoshops
Trichloroethylene (TCE) (ppb)	5	1.7	0.5	1.7	<DLR – 6.5	<DLR	<DLR	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Inorganic Compounds									
Aluminum (ppb) ⁽⁴⁾	1000	600	50	<DLR	<DLR – 41	156	88 – 200	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppb) ⁽⁴⁾	1000	2000	100	68.6	22 – 170	122	122	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb) ⁽⁴⁾	50	(100)	0.2	3.6	<DLR – 6.3	<DLR	<DLR	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium VI (ppb)	10	0.02	1	3.4	1.1 – 7.2	<DLR	<DLR	No	Erosion of natural deposits, industrial waste discharge
Fluoride (ppm)	2	1	0.1	0.9	0.3 – 1.5	0.7	0.6 – 1.0	No	Water additive for dental health, erosion of natural deposit
Nitrate (ppm) ⁽³⁾	45	45	0.4	28.4	12.9 – 55.6	<DLR	<DLR	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use, erosion of natural deposits
Perchlorate (ppb) ⁽³⁾	6	1	4	9.8	<DLR – 17.4	<DLR	<DLR	No	Industrial waste discharge
Secondary Standard (Monitored for aesthetic qualities such as taste, color, odor) ⁽⁵⁾									
Chloride (ppm)	500	n/a	n/a	46.7	16.4 – 96.6	100	98 – 102	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Color (Units)	15	n/a	n/a	3.1	1 – 5	1	1	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Odor (Units)	3	n/a	1	0.0	0	2	2	No	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	1600	n/a	n/a	748.0	504 – 1087	1040	1030 – 1060	No	Substances that form ions when in water
Sulfate (ppm)	500	n/a	0.5	84.0	27.3 – 149	257	252 – 261	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	n/a	n/a	477.2	298 – 698	660	654 – 665	No	Runoff and leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	5	n/a	0.1	0.3	0.14 – 0.61	<DLR	<DLR	No	Soil runoff
Other Parameters									
123-Trichloropropane (ppt)	n/a	0.7	5	<DLR	<DLR – 7.5	NA	NA	No	Industrial waste discharge
Alkalinity (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	177.8	110 – 206	126	123 – 129	No	n/a
Calcium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	79.1	43.3 – 123	78	77 – 78	No	n/a
Corrosivity (LSI)	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.08	-0.09 – 0.25	0.57	0.56 – 0.58	No	n/a
Magnesium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	23.7	10.7 – 37.8	27	26 – 28	No	n/a
pH (pH Units)	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.5	7.1 – 7.95	8.1	8.1	No	n/a
Potassium (ppm) ⁽⁶⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.5 – 2.9	4.9	4.8 – 5.0	No	n/a
Sodium (ppm)	n/a	n/a	n/a	31.3	23 – 36	100	97 – 102	No	n/a

Understanding the Water Quality Chart

As in previous years, the Water Quality Report compares the quality of your tap water to state and federal drinking water standards. The report includes information on all regulated and unregulated drinking water contaminants that were detected during calendar year 2015. More than 100 regulated contaminants that were tested for, but not detected, are not included in this report. A number of regulated chemicals and other compounds do not require annual monitoring. Their most recent test results and corresponding test year are footnoted, if applicable. DDW allows PWP to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, are more than one year old.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Detection Limits for Purposes of Reporting (DLR): The DLR is a parameter that is set by regulation for each reportable analyte. It is not laboratory specific and it is independent of the analytical

method used (in cases where several methods are approved). It is expected that a laboratory can achieve a Reporting Limit that is lower than or equal to the DLR set by the DDW. This is also known as the Minimum Reporting Level (MRL).

NA: Contaminant or property was not analyzed.

n/a: Not applicable.

ND: Contaminant was not detected. The contaminant is less than the DLR.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Units of Measurement:

ppm = parts per million **ppb** = parts per billion
ppt = parts per trillion **pCi/L** = picocuries per liter
LSI = Langelier Saturation Index
µS/cm = microsiemens per centimeter
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System and MWD Treated Surface Water Data

Parameter	MCL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average (RAA)	Range	Average (RAA)	Range		
Disinfection By-Products and Disinfectant Residuals (D/DBP)									
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb) ⁽⁷⁾	80	n/a	n/a	24	10 – 54	28	23 – 30	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	60	n/a	n/a	7	<DLR – 14	10	7.8 – 13	No	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine Residual (ppm)	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = 4	n/a	1.2	0 – 2.2	2.4	1.1 – 3.0	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Microbiological (%)									
Total Coliform Bacteria (%) ⁽⁸⁾	5	(0)	n/a	0.5	<DLR – 1.44	<DLR	<DLR – 0.2	No	Naturally present in the environment

City of Pasadena Water Distribution System – Lead and Copper Levels at Residential Taps⁽⁸⁾

Parameter	AL	PHG	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level		
Lead (ppb)	15	0.2	5	1.7	0 out of 54	n/a	n/a	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.3	0.05	0.22	0 out of 54	n/a	n/a	No	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing system

Federal Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR 3)⁽⁹⁾

Parameter	MCL	PHG / MCLG / AL	DLR / MRL	Pasadena Water System		MWD Weymouth Plant		MCL Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
				Average	Range	Average	Range		
N-Nitrosodimethylamine – NDMA (ppt)	NA	3	2	<DLR	<DLR – <DLR	<DLR	<DLR – 6.0	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorate (ppb)	NA	NA		61	61 – 130	104	91 – 147	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination & Industrial processes
Molybdenum (ppb)	NA	NA		12	<DLR – 16	NA	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Strontium (ppb)	NA	NA		351	300 – 440	NA	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Vanadium (ppb)	NA	NA		11	6.8 – 15	<DLR	<DLR	NA	Naturally present in the environment

Footnotes:

- (1) The results for Pasadena are taken in 2011-2015 monitoring. The MCL for Gross Alpha is based on adjusted gross alpha particle activity in which uranium and radon values is subtracted from gross-alpha particle activity. Once values are adjusted, Pasadena's wells are below the MCL.
- (2) DDW considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. The results for Pasadena were taken in 2011 – 2013.
- (3) Pasadena well water is either blended with MWD water or treated at the Monk Hill Treatment System before being delivered to the

- customers. Once blended or treated, the chemical was well below the MCL.
- (4) The results for Pasadena are taken from 2014 – 2015 monitoring.
- (5) There are no PHGs, MCLGs, or mandatory standard health effects language for these constituents because secondary MCLs are set on the basis of aesthetics.
- (6) Data was collected for Pasadena Wells in 2012
- (7) The MCL for TTHM and HAA5 and the MRDL for Total Chlorine Residual is based on a Running Annual Average (RAA).

- (8) Between 133 to 163 samples were taken monthly at the distribution system for the total coliform test. No more than 5% of the monthly samples may be total coliform positive.

- (9) Data from Pasadena Wells was collected in 2013 for the Unregulated Chemical Monitoring Rule 3.

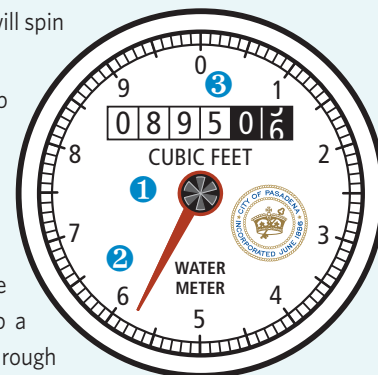
For more information or questions about this report, or your water quality in general, please contact David E. Kimbrough, Ph.D. (626) 744-7315 (in English), or Tony Estrada (626) 744-3838 (en Español).

How to Read Your Residential Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cement cover. Remove the cover by inserting a screwdriver in the hole in the lid and then carefully lift the cover. The meter reads straight across, like the odometer on your car. Read only the white numbers (0895).

If you are trying to determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the red or black triangular dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator. If there is movement, that indicates a leak between the meter and your plumbing system.

- 1 Low-Flow Indicator** — The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.
- 2 Sweep Hand** — Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that one cubic foot of water (7.48 gallons) has passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of one cubic foot.
- 3 Meter Register** — The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car. The numbers keep a running total of all the water that has passed through the meter. The register shown here indicates that 89,505 cubic feet of water has passed through this meter.



Important Information

This report contains important information about your drinking water.
Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Mahalaga ang impormasyon na nilalaman nito.
Mangyaring ipasalin ito.

Այս զեկուցագիրը պարունակում է շատ կարեւոր տեղեկություն Ձեր խմելու ջրի վերաբերյալ. Թարգմանեք կամ խոսացեք որեկից անձի հետ որը կը հասկանա զեկուցագիրը.

この情報は重要です。
翻訳を依頼してください。

此份有關你的食水報告,內有重要資料和訊息,請找
他人為你翻譯及解釋清楚。

यह सूचना महत्वपूर्ण है ।
कृपा करके किसी से :सका अनुवाद करायें ।

이 안내는 매우 중요합니다.
본인을 위해 번역인을 사용하십시오.

Данный рапорт содержит важную информацию
о вашей питьевой воде. Переведите его или
проконсультируйтесь с тем, кто его понимает.



P A S A D E N A
Water & Power

SERVING THE COMMUNITY SINCE 1906